

believe there has been a release of petroleum or other regulated substance from an underground storage tank on an inventory property, the incident will be reported to the appropriate State Agency, the State Environmental Coordinator and appropriate program chief. These parties will collectively inform the servicing official of the appropriate response action.

§§ 1955.58—1955.59 [Reserved]

§ 1955.60 Inventory property subject to redemption by the borrower.

If inventory property is subject to redemption rights, the State Director, with prior approval of OGC, will issue a State Supplement giving guidance concerning the former borrower's rights, whether or not the property may be leased or sold by the Government, payment of taxes, maintenance, and any other items OGC deems necessary to comply with State laws. Routine care and maintenance will be provided according to § 1955.64 of this subpart to preserve and protect the property. Repairs are limited to those essential to prevent further deterioration of the property or to remove a health or safety hazard to the community in accordance with § 1955.64(a) of this subpart unless State law permits full recovery of cost of repairs in which case usual policy on repairs is applicable. If the former borrower with redemption rights has possession of the property or has a right to lease proceeds, FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 will not rent the property until the redemption period has expired unless the State Director obtains prior authorization from OGC. Further guidance on sale subject to redemption rights is set forth in § 1955.138 of Subpart C of this part.

[54 FR 20522, May 12, 1989]

§ 1955.61 Eviction of persons occupying inventory real property or dis-possession of persons in possession of chattel property.

Advice and assistance will be obtained from OGC where eviction from realty or dispossession of chattel property is necessary. Where OGC has given written authorization, eviction may be effected through State courts rather

than Federal courts when the former borrower is involved, or through local courts instead of Federal/State courts when the party occupying/possessing the FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 property is not the former borrower. In those cases, a State Supplement will be issued to provide explicit instructions. For MFH, eviction of tenants will be handled in accordance with Subpart L of Part 1944 of this chapter and with the terms of the tenant's lease. If no written lease exists, the State Director will obtain advice from OGC.

[54 FR 20522, May 12, 1989]

§ 1955.62 Removal and disposition of nonsecurity personal property from inventory real property.

If the former borrower has vacated the inventory property but left items of value which do not customarily pass with title to the real estate, such as furniture, personal effects, and chattels not covered by an FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 lien, the personal property will be handled as outlined below unless otherwise directed by a State supplement approved by OGC which is necessary to comply with State law. For MFH, the removal and disposition of nonsecurity personal property will be handled in accordance with the tenant's lease or advice from OGC. When property is deemed to have no value, it is recommended that it be photographed for documentation before it is disposed of. The FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 official having custody of the property may request advice from the State Office staff as necessary. Actions to effect removal of items of value from inventory property shall be as follows:

(a) *Notification to owner or lienholder.* The servicing official will check the public records to see if there is a lien on any of the personal property.

(1) If there is a lien(s) of record, the servicing official will notify the lienholder(s) by certified mail, return receipt requested, that the personal property will be disposed of by FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103-354 unless it is removed from the premises within 7 days from the date of the letter.

(2) If there are no liens of record, or if a lienholder notified in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section fails to remove the property within the time specified, the servicing official will notify the former borrower at the last known address by certified mail, return receipt requested, that the personal property remaining on the premises will be disposed of by FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 unless it is removed within 7 days from the date of the letter. If no address can be determined, a copy of the letter should be posted on the front door of the property and documentation entered in the running record of the FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 file.

(b) *Disposal of unclaimed personal property.* If the property is not removed by the former borrower or a lienholder after notification as outlined in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section, the servicing official shall list the items with clear description, estimated value, and indication of which are covered by a lien, if any, and submit the list to the State Director with a request for authorization to have the items removed and disposed of. Based on advice from OGC, the State Director will give authorization and provide instructions for removal and disposal of the personal property. If approved by OGC, the property may be disposed of as follows:

(1) If a reasonable amount can likely be realized by FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 from sale of the personal property, it may be sold at public sale. Items under lien will be sold first and the proceeds up to the amount of the lien paid to the lienholder(s) less a pro rata share of the sale expenses. Proceeds from sale of items not under lien and proceeds in excess of the amount due a lienholder will be remitted according to FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 Instruction 1951–B (available in any FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 office) and applied in the following order:

(i) To the inventory account up to the amount of expenses incurred by the Government in connection with sale of the personal property (such as advertising and auctioneer, if used).

(ii) To an unsatisfied balance on the FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 loan account, if any.

(iii) To the borrower, if whereabouts are known.

(2) If personal property is not sold, a mover or hauler may be authorized to take the items for moving costs. Refer to FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 Instruction 2024–A (available in any FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 office) for guidance.

(c) *Payment of costs.* Upon payment of all expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the personal property, FmHA or its successor agency under Public Law 103–354 will allow the former borrower or a lienholder access to the property to reclaim the personal property at any time prior to its disposal.

(d) *Removal of abandoned motor vehicles from inventory property.* Since State laws vary concerning disposal of abandoned motor vehicles, the State Director shall, with the advice of OGC, issue a State supplement outlining the method to be followed which will comply with applicable State laws.

§ 1955.63 Suitability determination.

As soon as real property is acquired, a determination must be made as to whether or not the property can be used for program purposes. The suitability determination will be recorded in the running record of the case file.

(a) *Determination.* Property which secured loans or was acquired under the CONACT will be classified as suitable or surplus in accordance with the definitions for “suitable” and “surplus” found in §1955.53 of this subpart. For FSA property, the county committee will make this determination. For other agencies, this determination will be made by the State Director, or designee.

(b) *Grouping and subdividing farm properties larger than family-size.* The county official will subdivide farm properties larger than family-size whenever possible into parcels for the purpose of creating one or more suitable farm properties. Properties may also be subdivided to facilitate the granting or selling of a conservation